

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable consideration of this application, in light of the present amendments and following discussion, is respectfully requested.

Claims 27, 46, and 69 are currently active in this case. Claims 27 and 46 have been amended by the current amendment. No new matter has been added. See by way of non-limiting example page 47, lines 9-20 of the Specification.

In the outstanding office action, claims 27 and 46 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. patent No. 5,657,089 to Onagawa in view of U.S. patent No. 4,998,169 to Yoshioka and U.S. patent No. 5,731,843 to Cappels. Claim 69 was indicated as being allowable. Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the indication of allowability.

Applicants further acknowledge with appreciation the courtesy of an interview granted to Applicants' representative on May 07, 2007 at which time the outstanding prior art rejection was discussed. The Examiner indicated at the conclusion of the interview, that an amendment to claims 27 and 46 adding the feature of obtaining the beats using a high-pass filtering process would require further consideration.

Briefly recapitulating, the present invention (claim 27 as amended) is directed to a method for adjusting a frequency of a dot clock signal for a video signal. The method includes the steps of (a) generating a first dot clock signal based on a horizontal synchronizing signal of the video signal and a first factor; (b) sampling the video signal by the first dot clock signal to obtain image data; (c) obtaining a number of beats over one line of the image data using a high pass filtering process, wherein the beats are a low frequency component of the image data over the one line of the image data and the frequency of the beats is determined by a difference between a desirable frequency and the actual frequency of the first dot clock signal; (d) correcting the first factor with the number of beats to obtain a

second factor; and (e) generating a second dot clock signal based on the horizontal synchronizing signal and the second factor.

As a consequence of this configuration, the second dot clock signal should have no beats. Thus, a video image without vertical stripes due to the beats can be displayed. See page 51, lines 4-24 of the Specification.

As asserted during the interview, Onagawa fails to teach obtaining a number of beats over one line of image data using a high pass filtering process. Yoshioka and Cappels do not address the deficiency of Onagawa. Cappels merely teaches that a beat is produced by a non-linear mixing of two or more signals of different frequencies and that the beats are identified by determining a difference between a desirable frequency and the actual frequency of two frequencies. However, Cappels does not teach or suggest that the beats are a low frequency component of the image data over one line of the image data, or obtaining a number of beats over one line of the image data using a high pass filtering process. Consequently, Onagawa is not believed to anticipate or render obvious the subject matter defined by claim 27 when considered alone or in combination with Yoshioka and Cappels.

Claim 46 defines an apparatus for adjusting a frequency of a dot clock signal for a video signal. Claim 46 recites in means-plus-function form structure for implementing the functions recited in claim 27 and is thus believed to be allowable for at least the same reasons that claim 27 is believed to be allowable.

In view of the foregoing discussion and the present amendments, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for examination. An early and favorable action is therefore respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. J. Maier".

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